ere on hand, fully armed, and their oppoats received them with volleys of missiles by which some of the omes, were injured. he mode of distillation adopted by the deniens of this locality was original and primitive in its operation. Each family, it appears, manuactured their own whiskey, by the aid of stoves and iron pots, with bucketsful of the necessary naterials. It is apprehended that more blood as well as whiskey will be spilled in the effectual suppression of illicit distillation in this quarter. There would be less of these wholesale frauds on the government, and less need of bullets and bayonets for the purpose of suppressing them, if the officers of internal revenue always did their duty faithfully and energetically. It is only when an evil in this respect has been for a long time neglected that it attains such proportions as to call for military force to crush t. It is tolerated and encouraged in many instances by the revenue officers themselves, who thereby make a handsome addition to their legitimate salaries. Were those officials to pursue an honest course in the discharge of their duty the government Treasury would be considerably benefited and less opportunity would be given to ruffianism and lawless rioting. Let them act with promptitude and decision in rooting out all such pestilential dens as they have undertaken to abolish in Brooklyn.

# The Telegraph Lines Under Government

The British Parliament has now before it a bill providing that the telegraphs throughout the British empire shall be put into the hands of the government, just as the Post Office Department is, and conducted upon the same principle, so that uniformity of price for the transmission of despatches shall be observed and private monopolies suppressed altogether. If this design is carried out-and no doubt it will be-there will have been no movement made in later years so conducive to the interests of civilization or so favorable to the free expansion of intelligence. All governments will be compelled very soon to adopt the same system; for the advantages are so apparent that, like the improved postal system, it will become a necessity. It is especially the interest as well as the duty of this government to assume control of the telegraphs and associate them with the Post Office Department. regulating the price of messages to a fixed standard and a very much lower figure than is now charged by the private telegraph companies, which is exorbitant. At present the use of the telegraph is a heavy tax upon the public. It is an unnecessary tax, too; for under the management of the government the cost could be reduced more than one-half. Suppose that the Post Office business was entrusted to private companies, does any one believe that letters could be transmitted at the present rate? Not at all. The cost to the public would be three times as much as the government can afford to charge and do the business efficiently.

The government should buy up and take the management of all the telegraph lines under its own control. A department might be created under the title, for example, of the Post Office and Telegraph Department, super-Intended by scientific men; and no one could be found more competent to place at the head of the telegraph branch than Mr. Morse, who was the first to put the system of telegraphs in practical operation. He is an old man, to be sure, but age has brought him wisdom and experience. He is still hale and hearty, and has quite life enough in him to set the new system in motion and make the machine run smoothly. He is just the man for the position. The government should direct its attention at once to this matter. No more popular movement could be devised. It would settle all the difficulties which embarrass the present telegraph system, would liberate the press from the trammels which the bad management of the telegraph companies impose upon it, and would afford the people a mode of communication all over the country-from San Francisco, and St. Louis, and Chicago, and New Yorkat a uniform price upon the same plan as our postal arrangements now operate. In the hands of the government it would not be necessary to realize enormous profits, which the private companies require to pay dividends. It would be sufficient to pay the expenses, and that could be easily accomplished under proper management. There is no movement more progressive or more valuable in the system of government or as a channel for widespread intelligence than that of concentrating the management of all the telegraph lines throughout the country in a department of the government at Washington.

# The Alta Vela Guano Controversy.

We publish elsewhere to-day the latter part of the report of the Secretary of State, dated January 17, 1867, on the subject of the claim of Patterson and Murguiendo to the guano on Alta Vela, an island in the vicinity of St. Domingo. In view of certain charges recently preferred against the Secretary in connection with the controversy occasioned by this claim, it is only fair to give wide publicity to his statement of the considerations which led to his decision in the case.

The Secretary shows that the conflict was between citizens of the United States, and explains why it would be presumptuous on the part of the Secretary of State to recommend the employment of armed force by the President to determine a purely legal controversy. Pro ceeding in his examination of the subject, he Bays :- "It seems quite clear that the Executive Department could not lawfully have instituted any proceedings whatever for the relief of the claimants until after they had filed the bond prescribed by law." The eviction of Patterson and Murguiendo from the island of Alta Vela, or what they call their "detrusion," occurred and was complete not only before the day when they filed their bond, but even before the day on which it purports to have been executed. Taking up the remaining question whether, when Patterson and Murguiendo took peaceable possession of Alta Vela, that island was not in the lawful jurisdiction of some foreign country, the Secretary presents at length the geographical, historical and political facts, which appear to sustain the claim of the republic of St. Domingo to jurisdiction over Alta Vela. Upon a review of these very interesting facts and of the facts specially submitted to him by the claimants, the Secretary of State says that be "finds himself unable to recommend the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States for the seizure of the island of Alta Vela." Whatever estimate scientific men | the list of those whose ambition hurried them may set upon the value of Alta Vela guano,

and however indifferent the public may be to the claims of the rival companies particularly interested in Alta Vela guano, it is gratifying to find in the report of the Secretary of State ample evidence that he has carefully examined the subject, to use his own words in reference to the proper exercise of the President's dis-cretion in the premises, "with a principal view, not to the interests of individual citizens, but to the rights, interests and honor of the United States." Surely, it is thus only that all questions of foreign intervention should be examined and decided.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island. Senator Anthony is one of the Judges of the High Court of Impeachment before which the President of the United States is arraigned upon charges of high crimes and misdemeanors. If he is convicted the Executive will be removed from his high office, thus consummating an event unknown in the previous history of the republic. Senator Anthony, who is a man highly respected by the citizens of Rhode Island, the proprietor of a fair, honest, conservative newspaper, a genial gentleman, gifted with no small share of common sense, must know that the first article of the indictment against the President involves no crime demanding punishment. He must see with the light of the intelligence that belongs to him that the desire or the attempt to remove a Cabinet officer, who, as General Sherman swears, Mr. Johnson declared was an obstacle to the faithful performance of his duty in the service of the country, is not a violation of law and was not contemplated as such by the framers of the Civil Tenure of Office bill. How, then, will Senator Anthony vote upon the impeachment? Can he vote for conviction upon the flimsy charges contained in the first article of impeachment-charges not sustained either by argument or evidence? Is his political future so indifferent to him, his public representation of so little value, that he can sacrifice the interests of his country for mere party ends and fling away his precious good repute as a straightforward and consistent statesman in obedience to the terrorism sought to be exercised by party leaders? Can he consent to send his name down to posterity leagued with the fewand happily they are but few-enemies of his country, who, in times past, would barter the stability of the government for the hope of a poor reward-with the names of Arnold and Burr? We trust not; we believe not. Mr. Anthony cannot vote for the conviction of President Johnson upon the shallow testimony which his reason must reject. If his record does not misrepresent him he is made of sterner

A Model British Campaign.

The speed with which the British army in Abyssinia is marching upon the position occupied by the Emperor Theodorus is something astonishing. Several months have passed since the campaign commenced, yet the first gun has not been fired. We believe that Sir Robert Napier has had the country surveyed for a distance of at least ten thousand miles on each flank of his army; but it does not seem as if the dusky warriors of Abyssinia have been able to catch a glimpse of their red-coated enemies. The English general certainly carries on war in a very funny fashion; so funny, indeed, that we will have to tender his government the services of an American general if he delays attacking his opponent much longer. The entire British army appears to be in a muddle. General Napier reports that his artillery and supply trains are three days' march behind the advance. Any one would suppose from this that the army numbered some two hundred thousand men, instead of the four or five thousand that it does number. Calculating the distance between Magdala and the point at which the expedition landed, it is evident that the soldiers have moved forward at the rate of about three yards each day. Probably their move-ments have been impeded by the mosquitoes, which in Africa are supposed to be as large as lobsters, very much like them, and consequently bearing a striking likeness to an army of British soldiers in full uniform. But be that as it may, we now know the reason why the English people admired General McClellan's strategy. They evidently admire the policy of manœuvring to find out whether the enemy intends to fight or not: and, not liking to take him unawares, give him ample time to make preparations for a warm resistance. We have hopes, however, that Magdala will be reached before John Bright becomes President of a British republic.

Senator P. G. Van Winkle, of West Virginia.

The past record of Mr. Van Winkle is an honorable and a patriotic one. The citizen of a Southern State, he opposed the radicalism of his section in attempting to secede, and by adhering to the cause of the Union aided materially in keeping West Virginia out of the rebellion. His past career, then, is bright and praiseworthy. Will he sully his reputation by bending to the will of a revolutionary clique? Mr. Van Winkle cannot be blind to the fact that the impeachment of President Johnson has been brought about solely by a few politicians for party purposes, and that the charge presented against him have not the slightest oundation in truth. The Senator must also be able to foresee what the result of conviction will be. Will he vote to give the radicals power to subvert our institutions, change this republi into an oligarchy or an empire and reduce the people to the condition of vassals of a clique of politicians? The removal of the President is fraught with the greatest dangers to the country. If the radical party should unfortunately obtain entire control of the government; if it should remove the last obstacle to its conspiracy against democratic institutions, we may expect to see a radical President and Congress elected for life and the country ruled as with a rod of iron. Will Senator Van Winkle lend his aid to the consummation of so great crime against the republic? Will be permit himself to go down to posterity as yielding up the last vestige of constitutional liberty and becoming a party to one of the most infamous offences ever meditated? Does the Senator intend to vote for or against the conviction of Mr. Johnson? There is scarcely a fair-minded man who does not already perceive that the impeachment Managers have utterly failed to sustain their charges against the President. Such being the case, will Senator Van Winkle shut his ears to the clamor of the radical party and vote for acquittal, or will be for the sake of power vote for conviction and thus add another Cataline to into striking at the libertles of their countries?

# TELEGRAPHIC

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

# THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI

Defeat of Salnave's Troops Near Gonaives.

THE TROUBLES IN VENEZUELA

Revolutionary Movements in Spain.

The Prince of Wales En Route to Ireland.

HAYTI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Bloody Battle-Defeat of Salnave's Troops ole Change in the Government-Rebellion in Gonnives.

HAYTI, April 14, 1868.

Advices from Hayti to the 4th inst, state that a bloody battle had taken place near Gonaives. The government forces amounted to six hundred men, with two cannons; the Cacos numbered four thousand. The latter lay in ambush, and after routing the government troops retook the towns of Monbin, Vallière, Perché, Ranquite, Pignon, Raphael and Michel. They captured many prisoners and the enemy's cannons. The Commanding General, Victo rien Chevalier, is missing. General Augustin Montes, brother of the late General Leon Montes, reviewed the Cacos two days afterwards and found them in excellent order. Their headquarters are at the town of Michel, covering the most important point. A decisive struggle is at hand and it is expected that a change in the government will take place after Easter.

Copies of the Hayti Moniteur are scarce, as high a \$2 having been paid for one. President Salnave's exploits have been exceedingly exaggerated. His reported capture of Fort Liberté is doubted. Sainave, when last heard from, was at Guanaminthe, Reliable advices inform us that there was an open rebellion at Gonarves, but we have no details.

## VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Position of Marshal Falcon-The Financial Trouble-The Rebellion Still Defiant-The

Our advices from Venezuela are to March 22. Marshal Falcon was at Puerto Cabello. There was still a deadlock in Congress. The insurgents hold sway over two-thirds of the provinces of Aragua Bolivar and Carabobo. General Saltillo had made his submission and issued a proclamation from Soledad counselling the inhabitants to follow his example.

The rebels are masters of Barcelona, but govern ment was taking measures to insure a peaceful termination of the contest there. The national troops had gained a victory in Chagua over General Vagas who was routed and his troops dispersed. General Quintano was severely wounded.

The troubles with General Peraza in Trujillo were

expected to end speedily.

The vital question with the government is the finances. A firm in La Guayra collects eighty per cent of the customs dues, and the war drains the treasury of what little is left. Marshal Falcon, however, was contracting with Jesurim Curaza, an Israelite, who possesses vast estates in Paraguay. Well informed parties predict that Falcon's administration will end in three months. He has gone to Puerto Cabello as a sort of refuge; but it is not a place fitted for military purposes. The garrison is only 1,500 strong, entrenched in the strongest fortress there. Admiral Todd is also in that port with most

The October elections are what preoccupy Falcon. If he crushes the rebellion he will be re-ele fails there will be a dozen candidates in the field.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Reception of the Saco at St. Domingo-Posi-

tion of the Cabralists-Baez on the Finances. HAVANA, April 14, 1868.

From St. Domingo we have news to March 23. The United States steamer Saco has been saluted by the forts, and her officers had been entertained at a splendid banquet in General Hungria's residence. Thirty refugees, including General Canales, Senor Garcia, Secretary of State under Cabral, and other distinguished supporters of the late government were protected in the American Consulate. About one hundred more were in the other Consulates. Tney dare not venture into the streets.

The Cabral party, though defeated, are united, and await an opportunity to renew the struggle. General Baez was expected in a week. If he prove unable to mend the finances of the country he, too, will fall from power.

# GUADELOUPE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALR A Tremendous Sea Bore at Le Moule-Great

Destruction—Island Healthy.
HAVANA, April 14, 1868.

From the Island of Guadeloupe we have dates to

A great bore filled the harbor of Le Moule on the 10th of March. It was similar to the one that rushed into St. Thomas harbor last fall, but larger. It lasted for twenty-four hours. The sea receded thirty mile and left all the ships aground, when the gigantic wave returned, threatening general destruction. A British vessel, deeply laden, was smashed to piece s.

# THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

o News from the Seat of War by the Steamer-The Interpretation in Europe Unfavorable to the Allies.

LONDON, April 14, 1868. A telegram from Lisbon announces the arrival of a teamer from South America, with dates from Rio Janeiro to the 24th ult. The despatch states that she brings no war news from Brazil. This leads to the impression that the recent movements of the allies on the Rio Parana have not resulted so favorably as the Brazilians expected.

# DENMARK.

The Schleswig Difficulty with Prussia

COPENHAGEN, April 14, 1868. It is understood here that the Emperor of Russia has declined to interpose his good offices as a media-tor between Demark and Prussia for the settle nent of the controversy concerning the Schleswy, provinces.

# FRANCE.

Peaceful Assurances-Napolcon's, Friendship for Germany.
PARIS, April 14, 1868.

The Journal des Débats in an editorial article to-day scouts the apprehensions which have been raised of an approaching war, and particularly denies that there is any reason to apprehend trouble with Ger-many. In proof of this, the Journal says France has already refused to enter into a close alliance with England and Austria unless Prossia is included.

SPAIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Revolutionary Excitement-Martial Law in Catalonia.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 14, 1868. Despatches just to hand from Barcelona report that the entire kingdom of Spain is agitated by a revolutionary' unquiet and that the country is much excited.

Martial law has been proclaimed by royal order in the province of Catalonia.

#### ENGLAND.

Political Circles Dull-Death of the Marquis of Salisbury-Lord Cranborne Called to the

House of Peers.

London, April 14-Evening. The new of the day is very meagre and unim-

Viscount Cranbourne, Marquis of Salisbury, last year Secretary of State for India under Lord Derby, is dead. His oldest surviving son is the Right Honorable Viscount Cranbourne, the distinguished member of the House of Commons for Stamford, who

The London journals this morning publish elabo rate obituary notices of the deceased peer, and they all express regret for the loss which the House of Commons will sustain in the transfer of Lord Cranbourne to the House of Peers in consequence of his

#### The Newmarket Ruces.

LONDON, April 14—Evening.
The winners on the second day of the Newmarket Craven ace meeting were Mr. Merry's Parson, who won the sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns each; Earl, owned by the Marquis of Hastings, and Blue Gown owned by Sir J. Hawley, who came in neck and neck, and divided the Biennial stakes, and Montaguard, owned by the Count de Legrange, and Mr. H. Saville's Blueskin, who also came in even and divided the Suffolk handicap stakes.

The racing was very fine, and the closeness of the result created great excitement and enthusiasm.

#### IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales' Visit-His Royal Highness En Route With a British Fleet-Preparations for His Reception.

LONDON, April 14-Evening. After a parting interview with the Queen this morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their respective suites, left London on their visit to Ireland. They took a special train for Holyhead, where they will embark on the fleet which is to convey them across the Irish Sea. It is expected that they will land in Dublin at noon to

DUBLIN, April 14, 1868. The great preparations which have been made here to give all possible éclat to the visit of the Prince of Wales are about completed. The Castle has been changed into a royal palace for his accom

St. Patrick's Cathedral has been most superbly decorated for the coming ceremonies attendi initiation of his Royal Highness as a Knight of St. Patrick. The quays and public buildings are lavishly orna-

mented with flags, streamers, mottoes and other decorations, and beautiful triumphant arches have been erected in the principal streets through which the royal visitor will pass. The people of the surrounding country are pouring

into the city, and crowds of visitors are hourly arri ving from England to witness the ceremonies and participate in the festivities of the reception.

### VIRGINIA.

The Convention-How the Constitution Shall be Amended-Republican Nominations intment of a City Government for Alexandrin and Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, April 14, 1868. In the Convention to-day an article was adopted providing that any amendment to the constitution shall first be adopted by the Legislature, and then referred to the succeeding Legislature, which may refer it to the people for ratification. A convention be held every twenty years. An article was adopted declaring that all citizen

shall possess equal civil and political rights and pub-1ic privileges. A report redistricting the State for Congressmen

and making one Congressman elective by the State at large, was adopted.

The Convention rescinded the resolution to

adjourn to-day.

Republican nominations are being made all over the State. In Caroline county a meeting Hauxhurst for Governor, and one white and one black man for the Legislature. Hanover county William James has been nominated for Congress, and one white and one black man for the Legislature.
General Schofield to-day appointed William N.

Berkely Mayor of Alexandria and a full set of city officers and councilmen for that city. He also appointed a new city council for Fred-

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

Radical Meeting in Charleston-Sale of Election on the Constitution. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14, 1868.

The voting on the new constitution began quietly

Mr. Ashley addressed another radical meeting here

At a large auction sale of Southern securities to day there was a noticeable improvement in the prices. The average advance on all descriptions of stocks was fully ten per cent. A large number of Northern bidders were present.

# NORTH CAROLINA.

Conservative Meeting in Wilmington, N. C. WILMINGTON, April 14, 1868. A large conservative meeting was held in the theatre this evening. The building was crowded, and speeches were made by Colonei A. M. Waddell and Mr. George Davis. Dr. Purcell, Surgeon United States Army, was one of the vice presidents. The name of Colonel F. Frank, commandant of the post, was received with tumultuous applause.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

Proposed Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg on the Groun GETTYSBURG, April 14, 1868. reunion of the officers of the Army o

the Potomac is proposed to be held about the 1st of July, to celebrate the an-niversary of the battle of Gettysburg. Efforts are being made to purchase the building and grounds of the Theological Seminary, as a nucleus for the the Incological Seminary, as a nucleus for the national watering places in connection with the medicinal springs on the battle field. Governor Geary has urged the managers of the Seminary to consent to the saie, which, if effected immediately, will give time for the alteration of the buildings and the erection of cottages to accommodate the crowd which is expected to attend the celebration.

Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., President of the Pennsylvania College, died this evening. He has been connected with the college since its erection, and has been President nearly eighteen years.

# TENNESSEE.

Afray Between Negroes and Policomen in Memphis. MEMPRIS, April 14, 1868.

This evening two policemen, named Sweatt and Robinson, encountered four negroes on South street, and, thinking them night prowlers, ordered them to halt, to which the negroes responded with volley of pistol shots, serious?y wounding Sweatt. Robinson commenced firing and succeeded in bringing one of them down, when the others fied. While Robinson was approaching the wounded man he fired at him, grazing his head, when Robinson shot him again. He proved to be George Harris, and stated that the others belonged to the crew of the Notoma. THE NEW DOMINION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The McGee Assassination—The Prisoner Whe-lan Making Arrangements for Ills Trial— Sudden Death of Senator Weir, of Halifax. Orrawa, Ontario, April 14, 1868.

The police magistrate was rather "sold" by \"helan yesterday in this way :-- Whelan said he wanted to make a statement to his worship, but would not do so if Egleson was not present. The latter having been sent for, accompanied the police magistrate to the cell, and there Wheian said that all he wanted was to get Egleson to make arrangements for his (Whelan's) defence. He wanted the best lawyer that could be got to defend him and had a list of witnesses in his own behalf made out. His friends want to employ John H. Cameron, and his wife is to be told, according to Whelan's instructions, to spare no

Whelan looks well and says he has no complaint to make, but would like the detectives to return his boots, which they took away to compare with the marks in the snow, leaving him barefooted. He also

desires another suit of clothes for a change. Senator Benjamin Weir, of Halifax, died at nine clock this morning quite suddenly. He returne last night with other members of the Upper House from a trip West, eating a hearty supper at Prescott en route. At six o'clock this morning he rung his bell, and complained of being ill and asked for a doctor. He complained of oppression of the chest and soon after expired, before relief could be afforded

#### AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .-- A combination of artists. having agreed upon three performances of grand opera during Easter week at the Academy, comneed the series on Monday night with the charming opera of "Martha." The Lady Henrietta (or Martha) was Mme, Natalie Testa, while Signor Lotti appeared as Lionel, and Antonucci as Plunkett. There was a very full and efficient orchestra under Carl Bergvery full and efficient orchestra under Carl Bergmann and a fair chorus—better, indeed, than we have sometimes had after more deliberate preparations. Miss Hauck gives the sweet music of "Martha" very sweetly, Mme. Testa gave the music and the saucy coquetry of Nancy in the right spirit, and Lotti and Antonucci filled their respective rôles, if not brilliantly at least neatly and satisfactorily. The house was not full, though a much better house than we had expected for an improvised entertainment with nothing new in it. The artists mentioned were liberally applanded, singly and collectively, and the piece went off smoothly and gracefully. Miss Hauck has the voice of which a famous singer will surely be made with only a few years' more experience. Her "Last Rose of Summer" was exquisitely done. "Fra Diavolo" will be given this evening. with only a few years' more experience. Her Rose of Summer" was exquisitely done, Diavolo" will be given this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.-Mr. and Mrs. Barney Wilhams were greeted on Monday night by a host of friends on their rentrée at the Broadway. After more than a year's absence they return to gladden the public by their capital presentation of the Irish character, in which they are universally conceded to be quite unrivalled. Monday night they appeared in the beautiful drama of "The Fairy Circle, or Con O'Carolan's Bream," familiar to our readers. The house was packed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Williams played with all his freshness, irresistible drollery and fun, intermingling with the broad, bright lines of humor exquisite touches of pathos that drew tears of joy or sadness to all eyes of the audience. Mrs. Williams was bright, mirthful, sparkling and natural as ever in the character of Moleshee, and justly divided the frequent and hearty appliause of the delighted audience. Messrs. Hamilton and Jack were, as usual, careful and effective. Miss Kate Newton, as the heroine of the piece, merited, as she received, the hearty appliause of the house. Miss Ella Turner, as the Fairy King, was excellent. The piece is well placed upon the stage and will draw any number of crowded houses. quite unrivalled. Monday night they appeared in the WALLACK'S THEATRE.-This popular house was

thronged Monday evening with a brilliant and fashion able audience to witness the representation of Tobin' superb comedy of the "Honeymoon." The piece was exquisitely mounted, and embraced such a cast as is seldom seen upon the bills in these degenerate days Mr. J. W. Wallack appeared as Duke Aranza and Mr. E. L. Davenport as the woman-hating Rolando, and both gentlemen acquitted themselves of their arduous parts in the most creditable manner, and repeatedly brought down the house. Mr. J. H. Stoddart was to have enacted the part of Jaques, the mock duke, but was prevented from doing so in consequence of a serious domestic affliction, and Mr. John Gilbert at the shortest possible notice appeared in his stead, and by his masterly tact succeeded admirably in the part. Miss Rose Eytinge, as Juliana; Mrs. Clara Jennings, as Volante; Miss Kate Rance, as Zamora, and Mrs. John Setton, as the obliging hostess, are all deserving of the highest praise. Comment would be superfluous where there was mught but excellence, and where such finished actors as J. W. Wallack and E. L. Davenport appear in the same play, and are as ably sustained as was the case last evening by the strong company at this establishment; but suffice it to say the acting throughout elicited the heartlest applause, and that those present enjoyed a rare evening's entertainment.

Olympic Theatre.—"Humpty Dumpty" continues parts in the most creditable manner, and repeatedly

OLYMPIC THEATRE. - "Humpty Dumpty" continue and the house is nightly crowded to excess to witness his wondrous doings. The pantomime has proved a great success, and will no doubt run until the end of the present season.

NIBLO'S-THE "WHITE FAWN" RENOVATED .- The changes and new features in this spectacle Monday night were of such a nature that it might be called an entirely new piece. Mr. Howard Glover led the or-chestra and introduced many selections from his works. Miss Fanny Stockton sang the "Bridal Morn Waltz," one of his best compositions, like a thorough operatic artist. The two dashing bass songs, "Piff, Paff, Pouff," and "Who's King Ding Dong" were given by Mark Smith in capital style. Of the new features in the ballet the sallor's dance with Bonfanti, the Hungarian polka of Sohike, the valse d'amour of Miss Schiaeger, a phenomenon of ten years of age, who made her first appearance ou this occasion and surpassed all the other premières, and the pas de comique of Costa, were the best. Want of space prevents us from entering into detail regarding the music and the ballet, but no one can complain of lack of variety and spectacular effect. There is enough in the last act before the transformation for a half-dozen reasonable bailet spectacles. The bath or fountain at the end of the fish act produces a splendid effect. In its present state the "White Fawn" far surpasses its black predecessor.

NEW YORK THEATRE.-The pretty, prattling, pi quant, pleasing, and of course popular young ladies-to whose industry and enterprise the public is in debted for a rapid succession of lively amusement— the Worrell sisters, reopened their cosey little theatre Monday night, thoroughly renovated, and to a crowd of admirers, and presented an admirable performance of a buriesque on "La Belle Heiene." THE BOWERY THEATRE.—The unpropitious state of

the weather last evening did not deter the frequenters of this popular establishment from crowding every part of it, and the evident gratification with which the lengthy programme was received spoke volumes for the judicious management and the exvolumes for the judicious management and the ex-ceilent manner in which the numerous entertaining items were produced. The versatile Miss Fanny Her-ring is still the attraction, and her delineation of the Cabin Boy, in the drama of that name, met with repeated rounds of applause. In the "Irishman's Home" the entire strength of the company was brought into requisition with much success, CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS .- Last evening the

versatile author of "Nicholas Nickleby" gave another of his graphic histrionic readings at Steinway Hall, taking up those portions of his novei which especially refer to the villanous Squeers and mythical Dotheboys Hall. The hall was well filled with an audience who listened attentively from first to last seemed in better trim than on the present occasion. The straightforward, manful Nicholas; the grinding, grabbing, grim old bully Squeers; the sycophant "partner of his bosam;" the lisping bundle of silliness, Miss Squeers; the poor, ill-used, half-starved, frightened Smike; the bluff Yorkshireman, were all given with a terse and emphatic delineation, and the andience were frequently moved to applause, especially during the latter portion of the story. After a short recess Mr. Dickens then read the charming, half fairylike story of "The Boots at the Holly Tree Inn." which details the marriage trip of two babies, who speak like wiseacres and make a confidant of old "boots," who tells the tale. Now that Mr. Dickens is about to leave us his last readings attract nearly as much attention as his first, and he provaises to have full houses up to his farewell night.

Park Theatrre, Brooklyn.—John Br. ngham opened the second week of his engagement at the The straightforward, manful Nicholas; the grinding

opened the second week of his engageme', it at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, Monday evening in his new and original drama, entitled "O'Donne',1's Mission. The house was "a bumper" and John was in one of his most pleasing moods. The piers was well put on the stage, and an appreciative, audience evinced its feelings by repeated round, of applause. Now that the Lenten season is past, Brooklynites seem to have made up their minds to rejoice and make glad the hearts of managers. Let them rejoice and thus be glad with "muchness."

NEW YORK CIRCUS - A superb bill for Easter week is presented at this establishment, and the math ice and evening performances are attended by crow-ds of delighted spectators and greeted with unboub aed en-

thusiasm. The company at present exhibiting here is first class, and the appointments and parapherna-lia of the arena superb and complete. Among the most extraordinary novelties ever presented in the equestrian line is "the wonderful Cynocephalus," which performs some of the most difficult acts of riding ever witnessed in the sawdust circle.

THEATRE COMIQUE.-William Lingard, the new London sensation at the Theatre Comique, 🗷 drawing large houses. His comic sketches and statue songs are very clever. A matinee will be given to-day.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS .- Leon's burlesqu of the "Grand Dutch S" still continues at Kelly & Le"n's Minstreis, and the house is nightly crowded. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—These dusky favorites have a living photograph of Dickens, a railroad express train and a burlesque for the edification of

TONY PASTOR'S .- Sam Collyer and "Events in the Life of a New York Policeman's are the attractions at Tony Pastor's for this week.

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN .- Hooley promises the Brooklynites "A Wonder of the World," "A Quack Doctor," "Camille," "Blinks and Jinks" and the "Frolics of a Night" for their Easter feast of amusement.

THE PANORAMA OF THE WAR.—The I'xnorams of the War, now on exhibition at 954 Broadway, is the first successful attempt of the kind to popularize the history of our great civil war by a series of pictorial representations of the scenes and incidents which render it forever memorable. We have already adverted to the artistic merits of the forty elaborate paintings of which this Panorama consists and to the eloquent lecture by which Miss Salife Brownson Goodrich accompanies the unrolling of the calibast Both young and old must be profited as well as interested by this exhibition. It is open every week, day and evening, and at matinées on Wishnesday and Saturday.

#### ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE NATIONAL ACADE MY OF DESIGN

Notwithstanding the disagreeable, unseasonable weather a gay and brilliant assembly met in the galleries of the National Academy of Design last evening at the annual reception which precede. whe open very successful winter exhibition which recently closed has multiplied the number of amate urs, and the growing appreciation of the public has stir unlated the industry and the ambition of our artists. fruits of increased sympathy between the artis and the public are now visible on the walls of the A cade my. If fewer large pictures strike the eye, carefully finished works delight the visitor at previous exhibitions. It is true that too many of the pictures attest the leniency rather than the severe good taste usually attributed to the Council. But even the hasty glance which alone is possible when the galleries are crowded with beauty and fashion, as they always are at these annual receptions, is enough to satisfy the most carping critic that, on the whole, a decided improvement is manifest in drawing, in treatment, and, especially, in variety of invention. American artists, for the most part, excel in color, but hitherto many of them have been deficient in other equally important qualities. Some of them have seemed to be voluntarily self-condemned to travaux forcés for life, and perpetually repeat from year to year with tiresome monotony the same old familiar subjects which were offered in their earliest pictures. Happily, an auspicious change in this respect is indicated by the collection of new pictures in the spring exhibition of the Academy.

#### STABBING AFFRAY.

About one o'clock this morning a man named Michael Mulquin, residing at No. 45 Monroe street, tabbed a cyprian named Alice Johnston, whom he met in James street. It appears that the pair had a difficulty about some matter or other, when the man became enraged at her and drew a knife which he plunged into her abdomen, causing, it is feared, a fatal wound. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital-by the Fourth precinct police.

DROWNED .- A man, supposed to be a 'longshore man, fell off the bulkhead pier foot of Chambers street, North river, into the river, last evening, and was drowned. The body was recovered. The deceased was five feet six inches in height, had blue eyes, dark hair and small sandy goatee, and was at-tired in dark sack coat, cordured pantaloons, plaid woollen shirt and black felt hat.

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Preckles, Tan, Chapped Skin, Noth Blotches and all the diseases of the Skin cured with one bot the PHALONS "PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAU TIFIER." Sold by all druggists. \$125 per bottle. 617

A .- Ward's Perfect Fitting Shirts, Broad-

A .- Ward's Cloth Lined Paper Collars and luffs, Broadway and Union square; also wholesale and etail at 387 Broadway. A Card.—The Third Avenue Savings Bank.
To the Editor of the New York Herald.—
The reports which have appeared in the papers having created an erroneous impression in regard to the condition of this institution, the Trustees hereby assure their depositors and the public that this liank is amply able to meet all its demands and prepared to pay all its drafts as usual.
The prosperity of this institution has been upprecedented. It has over five millions on deposit and upwards of a quarter of a million dollars surplus.

lolisrs surplus.
S. K. GREEN, President.
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WM. R. RIBRINS. Secretary.

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ontinues to offer extraordinary bargains in Ladies', Mescal continues to offer extraordinary bargains in Ladies, and and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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Opposite St. James, Hoffman and Fifth Avenue Hotels.

"American Popular" Men's Furnishing and Hat establishment.—Radical reform; wonderful success. Best "New York Milla" Shirts, 22 55; excellent Shirts, 21 75; Loyellies down; Hats reduced. VALUS, 141 Fulton street.

At Home—No Bottles.—Rushton's (F. V.) celebrated Kissingen and Vieny Powders, at 33 cants a dozan. Superior to the bottled initiation water. At 16 Astor, Rouse corner of Barclay arrest. Cristadoro's Hair Dyc.-The Best Eyer

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Opening of the New Rooms of the New York

Opening of the New Rooms of the New York Wood Hangings Company.

These new and elegant rooms, at No. 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, are just opened, and deserve a visit from persons interested in house and room decorations and desirous to see the novel and tasteful decorative wood by ngings on the walls.

Some of the hangings are put up in elegant combinations, showing new and various designs of which this new invention is susceptible. Some are put up in panels and in wain scots and some in plain work. These hangings are of real wood, and of all the varieties, such as resewood, mahogany, black wainut, satinwood, cak, ash, holly, nogal, e, cherry, 4c., 4c. It is claimed that their cheapness and, durability, together with their great beauty and novel effects, will secure immediate popularity, and orders have already been recorded in great number on the hooks of the company.

In the opinion of some architects, this new material will escable them to decorate libraries, halls, parlors, offices and rooms of all kinds in a style heretafore unknown. Cellings may be finished to correspond with the walls, either in plain wood or in panels of rare woods. Any wood may be selected to suit the taste or to correspond with the furniture. Unlike paper, which fades in color, the wood hanging, it is said, increase in richness by age; though this as paper the grain of the wood is not injured, and when applied to walls the appearance is that of solid wood work, and there is, the is, weators assert, no shripking of them or liability to warp.—Evening Post.

Pinno and Table Covers. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., 447 Broadway. Royal Havana Lottory.—Prizes Paid in Goldsformation furnished. The highest rates paid for Docubions

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